

*BEGIN*

*# 658*



L 32244-35

ACCESSION NR: AR5004771

raised to 2400°. Further temperature increase was not accompanied by any significant increase in the density of the molded pieces. Silicon impurities (in the form of elemental silicon) and copper impurities were eliminated at 1300°, calcium, chromium, iron, and nickel impurities at 1600-1800°, and aluminum impurities at 2000-2200°. Oxygen was intensively eliminated at temperatures above 2200°. The oxygen content in tungsten sintered at 2200° did not exceed 0.005%. V. Neshpor.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SUDZHAYEV, G.A.; VODOP'YANOVA, M.B.; SHAPIRO, S.A.

Determination of the toxicity of diphtheria bacilli. Zdrav. Belor.  
6 no. 10:42-43 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Sanepidstantsiya Stalinskogo rayona g. Minska.  
(DIPHTHERIA—BACTERIOLOGY)

USSR/Medicine - Occupational Diseases Mar/Apr 52

"Treatment With Nicotinic Acid of Impaired Hearing in Persons Working in Noisy Enterprises," M. I. Krotova, Cand Med Sci, Staff Mem, Chair of Ear, Nose, and Throat Diseases Naval Med Acad

"Vest Oto-Rino-Laringol" Vol XIV, No 2, pp 35-38

Exam of a large number of workers suffering from impaired hearing or subtotal deafness, obtained by working under stress of noise and vibration in large industrial enterprises, revealed an "occupational neurosis" with a prognosis of possible degenerative atrophy of the acoustic ganglia and fibers of the oto-media. A vitamin B deficiency was found in 22%.

most cases. A tentative explanation of this occupational disease was made by G. A. Navyazhskiy who suggested that it is a result of an overstrain of the breaking process. Intravenous injections of nicotinic acid gave satisfactory results, with a reaction of decreased blood pressure, and prolonged dilatation of vessels in the middle and inner ear.

224761

KROTOVA, M.I.

KROTOVA, M.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Leningrad)

Plethysmographic study of vascular reactions of human nasal mucosa. Vest.oto-rin. 17 no.2:69-70 Mr-Apr '55. (MLRA 8:7)

(NASAL CAVITY, blood supply,

plethysmography of vasc. reactions of nasal mucosa)

(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY,

of nasal mucosa vasc. reactions)

KROTOVA-VODOP'YANOVA, M.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Peculiarities of vascular reflex reactions in otosclerosis. Vest.  
oto-rin. 18 no.5:96 S-0 '56. (MLE# 9:11)  
(OTOSCLEROSIS) (REFLEXES) (BLOOD VOLUME)

VODOP'YANOVA, M. I., kand. med. nauk

Use of xycaïne in tonsillectomy. Vest. otorin. no.4:45-47 '61.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR  
prof. S. V. Anichkov) i kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. -  
doktor meditsinskikh nauk B. M. Mlechin) Leningradskogo sanitarno-  
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(XYLOCAINE) (TONSILS—SURGERY)

S/181/62/004/002/025/051  
B101/B102

AUTHORS: Levitskaya, M. A., and Vqdop'yanova, N. A.

TITLE: Radiographic determination of diffusion coefficients by means of thin, metallic double layers

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 2, 1962, 458-460

TEXT: On the basis of the varying reflection of X-rays, a radiographic comparison was made of the diffusion coefficients  $D_{Cu}$  and  $D_{Fe}$  with  $D_{Ni}$  on Cu-Ni and Fe-Ni specimens. The Cu-Ni specimen was obtained by electrodeposition of Cu ( $6\mu$ ) on a polished steel cathode and by subsequent nickel-plating of the copper with  $6\mu Ni$ . The Fe-Ni specimen was produced by rolling Armco iron to an  $8\mu$  film, which was then nickel-plated. The solid solution of the two metals formed a layer between the metal films. The X-ray line of the solid solution was shifted by a half-width relative to the line of the pure metal. The  $I_L/I_{L_0}$  ratio was measured with an

MF-2 (MF-2) microphotometer. The penetration depth  $x$  of one metal into the other was calculated from

Card 1/83

Radiographic determination of ...

S/181/62/004/002/025/051  
B101/B102

$$x = L_0 - L = L_0 - \ln \left\{ 1 - (I_L/I_{L_0}) \left[ 1 - \exp(-kL) \right] \right\} / \mu k;$$

$k = 1 + 1/\cos(\pi - 2\Theta)$ , where  $\Theta$  is Bragg's reflection angle of the metal line in question, and  $\mu$  is the absorption coefficient. The error in measurement was 40 - 50% and can be reduced by lowering the l-to-L ratio. Results:

	$L_0, \mu$	$L, \mu$	$x, \mu$	$t, ^\circ\text{C}$	$D, \text{cm}^2/\text{sec}$	$D_{\text{Ni}}/D_{\text{Cu}}$	$D_{\text{Ni}}/D_{\text{Fe}}$
Ni in Cu	12.8	4.85	7.95	800	$8 \cdot 10^{-11}$	4	-
Cu in Ni	10.7	6.7	4.0	800	$2 \cdot 10^{-11}$		
Ni in Fe	6.8	2.3	4.5	1000	$13.5 \cdot 10^{-12}$	-	2.6
Fe in Ni	8.2	3.7	4.5	1000	$5.25 \cdot 10^{-12}$		

A paper by M. A. Levitskaya and R. A. Fogel'son (Izv. vyssh. shkoly. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1960) is referred to. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references: 3 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The reference to Card 2/4 3

Radiographic determination of ...

S/181/62/004/002/025/051  
B101/B102

the English-language publication reads as follows: C. Matano, Japan.  
Journ. Phys., 2, 41, 1934.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Voronezh State  
University)

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1961

Fig. Path of rays in specimens during reflection. A and B denote the  
pure metals, A + B is the solid solution;  $L_0$ , L, and l are the correspond-  
ing layer thicknesses;  $s_0$  is the incident X-ray, s is the ray reflected  
from A, and s' is the ray reflected from A + B.

Card 3/4 *3*

LEVITSKAYA, M.A.; VODOP'YANOVA, N.A.

X-ray diffraction determination of diffusion coefficients by the  
method of thin double metal films. Fiz.tver.tela 4 no.2:458-460  
F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(X rays--Diffraction) (Diffusion)

VODOP'YANOVA, N.A.

Roentgenographic determination of the coefficient of  
diffusion of zinc in iron. Sbor.nauch.rab.asp. VGU  
no.2:14-17 '62. (MIRA 18:11)

VODOP'YANOVA, N.S.

Types of swamps in Tayshet District and their dynamics. Trudy  
Vost.-Sib.biol.inst.SO AN SSSR no.1:70-81 '62. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Tayshet District--Swamps)

VODOP'YANOVA, N.S.

Bottomland meadows in the middle course of the Biryusa River.  
Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.10:97-109 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,  
Irkutsk.

(Biryusa Valley--Pastures and meadows)

VOEDPIYANOVA, T.D.

Crimea - Judas Tree

Judas tree (*Cercis siliquastrum* L.) in Crimea. Bot. mat. Gerb. 14, 1951

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, <sup>1952</sup> November ~~1958~~. Unclassified.

VOYAKHROVA, R. A.

Floristic finds in the southern part of Tayshet District.  
Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 9:126-127 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

2. Vostochno-Sibirskiy nauchno-Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,  
Irkutsk.

(Tayshet District--Botany)

HUNGARY

ZSIZSEK, Zoltan, Dr., VOROS, János: Hungarian Academy of Sciences,  
Physician-Radiological Research Group (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia,  
Orvos-Radiológiai Kutatócsoport)

"The Practical Value of Gamma Spectra."

Budapest, Magyar Radiológia, Vol. IV, No. 1, Jan 1963, pages 1-12.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The spectrum of gamma  
radiating radioactive isotopes is necessary for the evaluation of the  
character of radiation. The practical methods of recording are discussed.  
The elements of the scintillation spectrometer, the transformation of  
gamma quanta into electric impulses, that is, registrable signals and  
the analysis of the gamma spectrum is presented. Identification of the  
emitting compound by this method is discussed. Finally, the resolution  
capabilities of the apparatus are demonstrated by an example. 11 letters  
references.

11/1

VODROS, Daniel

Elimination of electrostatic charges by using radioisotopes.  
. Energia es atom 14 no.8/9:409-411 S '61.

BOZOKY, Laszlo, dr.; VODROS, Daniel

Investigation of underground water movements by radioisotopes.  
Energia es atom 13 no.3:135-136 Mr '60,

VODROS, Daniel

Measurement of activity on the basis of the gamma spectrum. *Magy. radiol.* 15 no.2:106-109 Ap '63.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akademia Orvosradiologiai Kutatocsoportjanak kozlemenye.

(RADIOMETRY)

GEMESI, Jozsef; VODROS, Daniel

Application of ~~gamma~~-radiant isotopes for determining the  
humidity content of building materials. Epitoanyag 15 no.7:  
275-279 J1 '63.

L 13411-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: KP6006638

SOURCE CODE: HU/0021/65/000/002/0107/0115

AUTHOR: Vodros, Daniel--Vedresh, D.

ORG: Medical-Radiological Research Group MTA (MTA Orvosradiológiai Kutató Csoport)

TITLE: Artificially produced radioactive substances in the human body

SOURCE: Magyar radiologia, no. 2, 1965, 107-115

TOPIC TAGS: radiation biologic effect, nuclear blast effect, radioactive contamination

ABSTRACT: The radioactive materials which reach the surface of the earth as a result of atomic bomb experiments, their distribution and penetration into the living organism as well as the amounts measured in the human bones are reviewed. The measurements revealed a considerable decrease in radioactive contamination during the "atomic silence" between 1958-61. The radioactive contamination of the atmosphere commenced again after the atomic bomb experiments in 1961-62. Although the danger of Sr<sup>90</sup> in our bones is not yet an acute one, nuclear experiments must be suspended because of the peril presented by the radioactive materials to the living organisms. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 014

Card 1/1

I 9009-66 EMT(m)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6001847

SOURCE CODE: HU/0021/65/000/001/0048/0052

AUTHOR: Vodros, Daniel--Vedresh, D.; Miklos, Katalin--Miklosh, K. 31

ORG: Research Group of Medical Radiology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA Orvosradiologiai Kutató Csoport) 13

TITLE: Measurement of doubly labelled radioactive samples

SOURCE: Magyar Radiologia, no. 1, 1965, 48-52

TOPIC TAGS: radiology, radiobiology, radioisotope, radioactivity measurement 19

ABSTRACT: The possibilities of the measurement of doubly-labelled radioactive substances without chemical separation in a complex specimen are discussed. The differences in the type of radiation, in half life and in radiation energy are utilized for differentiation. According to the authors' experiences, some of the modes of measurement mentioned can always be applied for the determination of two radioactive substances used simultaneously in biological investigations, with satisfactory accuracy. The modes of measurement described can be used for other labelled samples as well. Orig. art. has: 5 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 18 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

1-5051-45 DT(a)T 10761

ACCESSION NR: AP5014272

HE/0021/14 000/006/1 2-10329

AUTHOR: Vodros, D. (Vedresh, D.); Miklos, K. (Miklosh, K.) b

TITLE: Characteristic properties of Geiger-Muller counters 14

SOURCE: Magyar radiologia, no. 6, 1964, 324-329

TOPIC TAGS: gas discharge counter

Abstract: The characteristic properties of G. M. counters. Orig. art. has 4 figures and 1 table.

obtained for the Geiger-Muller counters. Orig. art. has 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: MTA Orvosradiologia Kutatocsoport (Medical Radiological Research Group, MTA)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 009

JPRS

Card 1/1 *1/1*

Radioactive isotopes in the manufacture of aluminum.  
 Daniel Vodros. *Kokhizatsi Lapok* 92, 160-3 (1959). Known  
 amts. of radioactive  $Fe^{59}$  and  $Au^{198}$  (alloyed with Al) were  
 added to the unknown amt. of molten Al in the electrolysis  
 tank. After dispersion was complete, the Al content of the  
 melt was detd. by the formula  $m = m_0 (s_0/s)$  where  $m_0$  is the  
 wt. of the added material,  $s_0$  and  $s$  is the sp. activity of the  
 melt prior to and following the addn., resp. Tests indi-  
 cated that the added material was evenly dispersed in 25-30  
 min. without stirring. Radioactive material of 1.6 mc. ac-  
 tivity was added to result in 1/100,000 dln. The samples  
 were cast as hollow cylinders which fitted around the tube of  
 the Geiger-Müller counter. To det. the amt. of molten Al  
 at any given time in the tank, it was necessary to know the  
 quantity of current that was passed through by that time.  
 The method was found to give accurate results as was con-  
 firmed by detns. using conventional methods. L. ~~Chern~~

Distr: 482c

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8/025/62/000/003/002/003  
I041/I242

215140

AUTHOR: Vödrös, D.

TITLE: The disposal of radioactive waste from isotope  
laboratories

PERIODICAL: Kernenergie, no. 3, 1962, 184-185

TEXT: The waste disposal service of Hungary is described after three years of successful operation. Waste is collected in every laboratory in separate PVC containers for liquids, combustibles, and solid wastes. The waste is further segregated according to the half lives of its radioactivity. Isotopes with half lives of less than one month are allowed to decay locally while waste of longer half life or that containing C14 is stored in a central depot. ✓

Card 1/2

S/025/62/000/003/002/003  
I041/I242

The disposal of radioactive...

The waste is collected from the laboratories by a trailer carrying six cans, four of which are lead-shielded to allow handling of up to 250 millicuries of Co<sup>60</sup>. It is then stored in bitumen-lined concrete pits. No volume reduction or final fixation process is in operation at present. There are 4 figures. /

ASSOCIATION: Hyg. und Epidem. Station (Hygienic and Epidemiological Station) Budapest

SUBMITTED: October 23, 1961

Card 2/2

HUNGARY

VONROG, D. Medical-Radiological Research Group of the I. Surgical Clinic of the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikája Orvosi-Radiológiai Kutatócsoportja), Budapest.

"An Active Contaminant in the Radioisotope Yttrium 90."

Budapest, Magyar Radiológia, Vol 14, No 6, Dec 82, pp 358-360.

Abstract: [Author's English summary] In yttrium 90 preparations used in human therapy, which should emit only beta radiation, a gamma radiating contaminant has been observed. On the basis of the determination of the half-time of decay and the gamma spectrum, the contaminant proved to be iridium 192. Of 3 references, 1 is Hungarian and 2 are western.

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics -- Nuclear Power and Technology

C-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 11, 1958, No 24679

Author : Vodres Daniel

Inst : Not Given

Title : Significance of Radioactive Isotopes

Orig Pub : Energica es Atomtechn., 1957, 10, No 5-6, 250-254

Abstract : No abstract

Cord : 1/1

VODROS, D.

"Significance of radioisotopes."

p. 250 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 5/6, Aug. 1957  
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

VODNAN, D.

GM tube counter with flow.

p. 349. (MAGYAR RIZIKAI FOLCIKUM) Vol. 5, no. 4, 1957  
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,  
1958 (March)

VODROS, D.

19  
 / Analysis of radioactive preparations by using a physical 4  
 m. Mod. István Fehér and Dániel Vodros. Magyar  
 Tudományok Akad. Közlem. Fiz. Kémia Intézetek Közle-  
 mezei 5, 514-20 (1957).--The residual radioactivity of  
 certain short life radioactive tracers ( $Co^{60}$ ,  $Fe^{59}$ , and  $Cs^{137}$ )  
 used in industrial tracing expts. have been detd. by using  
 28 scintillation spectrometer and radiochem. sepn. Details  
 1/1 of the sepn. method are given. A considerable amount of  
 $Fe^{59}$  and  $Co^{60}$  was found in the  $Fe^{59}$  samples as contamination.  
 John Roberts.

Amé

VODROS, D.

Radioactive contamination of the atmosphere and soil. p.1.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet)  
Budapest, Hungary  
Vol. 12, no. 1, Jan. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC., Vol. 8, no.7, July 1959  
Uncl.

VODROS, D.; BOZOKY, L.

Measuring metal quantities produced in aluminum furnaces. p. 285.

Budapest. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet. A MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA KOZPONTI  
FIZIKAI KUTATO INTEZETENEK KOZLEMENYEI, Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 6, No. 4, Jul/Aug. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959  
UNCL



2/2

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information on the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the field of intelligence gathering and analysis. This document is intended for use by personnel within the CIA who are involved in the collection, processing, and dissemination of intelligence information.

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BOZOKY, L.; VODROS, D.

Radioactive isotopes for measuring the quantity of aluminum smelts.  
Acta techn Hung 28 no.1/2:133-144 '60. (EBAI 9:7)

1. Radiological Department of the Central Research Institute for  
Physics, Budapest.  
(Radioisotopes) (Aluminum)

VODROS, Daniel

Some possibilities of the use of scintillation spectrometers.  
Energia es atom 16 no.8:371-375 Ag '63.

1. Magyar Tudományok Akadémia Orvosradiológiai csoportja.

VODROS, D.

VODROS, D. - Premises and instruments of a radio-active-isotope laboratory.  
p 7. Vol. 11, no. 11, June 1956.  
MUSZAKI ELET. (Muszaki es Termeszettudomanyos Egyesuletek  
Szovetsege) Budapest.

~~Peeking session~~ of the Executive Council of the World  
Federation of Scientific Workers. p.11, Vol. 11, No. 11, June 1956

*16th meeting of Executive Council, Peking, 1-4 Apr 56.*

*ICB/LO records participation by Czechoslovakia  
& Poland, no Hungary - no names*

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol 6, No. 4--April 1957

VODROS D.

Distr:  $4E2b(a)/4E3c$  2 oys/ $4E2c$

19 539.165.06 : 669.71.011

68/60 Radioactive isotopes in aluminum metallurgy. D.  
Vodros, K. K. *Kokhsati Lapok*, Vol. 14 (93), 1980, No. 4, pp.  
166-168, 6 figs.

A procedure has been developed for measuring the quantity of aluminum melt contained in electrolytic cells. The principle of the method consists in adding a known quantity of radioactive isotope to the unknown quantity of melt in a cell. A sample is taken from the melt after thorough stirring. The quantity of the melt can be established from the reduced specific activity of the sample by means of the relationship

$n = m_0 \frac{a_0}{a}$ , where  $m_0$  is the weight of the sample introduced

into the cell,  $a_0$  the specific activity of the sample before adding the melt,  $a$  being its activity subsequent to dilution. The use of an isotope with short half life constitutes an important feature, consequently (a) higher activities can be utilized for increasing the accuracy of measurements, (b) no activity remains in the finished products due to the short half life. The quantity of the radioactive isotope is not hazardous to the workers' health. The method is suitable for routine measurements and can be readily carried out.

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VODROS, D.

VODROS, D. - Equipment of an isotope laboratory. p. 233.  
Vol. 11, no. 8, Aug. 1956  
MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. Budapest, Hungary

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

VCDROS, D.

Sources of power containing radioactive materials. p. 136.  
Answer of the Beloiannis Works for Telecommunication Technique to two letters. p. 138.  
RADNOTECHNIKA. (Magyar Onkentes Honvedeimi Szovetseg) Budapest.  
Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCES: EEAL - LC Oct. 1956. Vol. 5 No. 10

VODROG, D.

Radioisotopes in aluminum metallurgy. p. 160

KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Baraszzati es Kohaszzati Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary  
Vol. 14, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,  
August 1959.  
Uncla.

VODROS, Daniel; GYENGE, Gyorgy

A detector demonstrating contamination on a big surface. Magyar.  
radiol. 15 no.4:247-249 Ag '63.

1. A MTA Orvos-Radiologiai Kutatocsoportjanak kozlemenye  
(Vezető: Zsebok Moltan dr.).

(RADIATION MONITORING)  
(TECHNOLOGY, RADIOLOGIC)  
(EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

VODROS, Daniel

Measuring gamma-ray dosis by means of film badges. Energia es atom 15  
no.10/11:513-517 O-N '62.

1. Budapesti Kozegeszsegugyi es Jarvanyugyi Allomas Izotop Laboratoriuma.

VODROS, DANIEL

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments. Methods C-2  
of Measurement and Research

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1958, No 14921

Author : Vodros Daniel

Inst : Not Given

Title : Flow-Through Geiger-Mueller Counter

Orig Pub : Magyar fiz. folyoirat., 1957, 5, No 4, 349-351

Abstract : Description of a flow-through Geiger-Mueller counter of the  
ordinary type for the registration of low energy particles.

Card : 1/1

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Installation and Instruments. Methods of Measurement and Research C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 9943

Author : Fehr Istvan, Vodros Daniel

Inst : -

Title : Analysis of Radioactive Samples

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kozp. fiz. kutato int. kozl., 1957, 5, No 5, 514-520

Abstract : Residual radioactive impurities of commercial isotope tracers were analyzed both with the aid of the decay curves and gamma spectra, as well as by radiochemical separation. A considerable amount of  $\text{Se}^{55}$  and  $\text{Co}^{60}$  were observed in samples of  $\text{Fe}^{59}$ .

Card : 1/1

VODROS, Daniel

Treatment of radioactive waste materials of isotope laboratories.  
Energia es atom 14 no 1:43-47 Ja '61.

VODROS, Daniel

Management and burying radioactive wastes in Hungary. *Nepgeszessegugy*  
42 no.10:315-318 0 '61.

1. Kozlemeney a Budapest Fovarosi Kozegeszegugyi-Jarvanyugyi Allomasrol  
(igazgato: Kapos Vilmos dr.).  
(RADIOACTIVE WASTE)

H/008/61/014/001/005/005  
B009/B057

AUTHOR: Vödrös, Dániel

TITLE: Treatment of Radioactive Waste From Isotope Laboratories

PERIODICAL: Energia és Atomtechnika, 1961, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 43-47

TEXT: This paper is a summary of the principles and practice of the treatment and disposal of radioactive waste, based essentially on the publications referred to. Under the regulations in force,  $\beta$ - or  $\gamma$ -radiating mixtures or fission products of  $10^{-7}$   $\mu\text{C}/\text{ml}$  in water and of  $10^{-9}$   $\mu\text{C}/\text{ml}$  in air are the maximum permissible concentrations. Particular caution is advisable in the treatment and disposal of long-lived bone-seeking isotopes. Radioactive waste is selectively stored according to the following half-life groups: less than 30 days, 30 days to 5 years, more than 5 years. Waste containing C-14 is in any case separately stored. ✓  
Solid waste is collected in pails and stored in plastic bags for incineration. Waste water is concentrated and stored in tanks. Radioactive substances can be extracted from water by precipitation, distillation,

Card 1/2

Treatment of Radioactive Waste From  
Isotope Laboratories

H/008/61/014/001/005/005  
B009/B057

evaporation, ion exchange, electric deionization, filtering, adsorption, etc. Coarse or powdery concentrates are buried in steel containers lined with plastic clay or other material insoluble in water. Liquid concentrates of long-lived, highly active isotopes may be kept underground in acid-proof tanks, but this is a very expensive method, and the service life of the containers may be shorter than the half-life of the isotopes. More practicable but costly appears to be mixing the liquid waste with montmorillonite and burning the paste to clinker. There exists as yet no universally applicable disposal method. Waste water of low activity may best be treated by precipitation. Evaporation is most suitable for small quantities of waste water of high specific activity. The procedures may sometimes be combined. Sufficient experience is still lacking as regards costs. Some figures taken from American papers are given for precipitation, distillation, and ion exchange. Costs of processes practiced in Hungary will be published in a later paper. There are 3 figures and 10 references: 1 Soviet (in English language), 3 US, 1 British, 2 German, and 3 Hungarian.

ASSOCIATION: Közegészségügyi és járványügyi állomás (Public Health and Epidemiological Institute)

Card 2/2

H/008/62/000/010/003/003  
D286/D308

AUTHOR: Vödrös, Daniel

TITLE: Measurement of gamma dosage by means of film badges

PERIODICAL: Energia és Atomtechnika, no. 10-11, 1962, 513-517

TEXT: Two alternative methods of measuring dosages are discussed, using the ionization chamber and the photographic film as detector respectively. After describing the chemical and physical properties of the film, the construction of the filter system is considered. The material and the thickness of the filter is determined by the energy of the radiation. Photons causing higher ionization are filtered out, and hence the darkening of the film is proportional to the dosage and independent of the energy. In practice filters of different materials and size cover different parts of the film, and by comparing the darkening under the filters the composition of the radiation can be estimated. For the purpose of the experiment a film badge was divided into 4 parts; the first left uncovered, the second was covered by lead, the third by copper and

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Measurement of gamma dosage ...

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D286/D308

the fourth by an aluminum filter. The investigations were limited to the 0.3 - 1.5 MeV gamma dosimetry. The radiation sources were CO-60, Cs-137, Hg-203 and radium. The properties of FORTE X, FORTE D and FORTE S (all made in Hungary) films were investigated. Some control measurements were made using FERRANIA and AGFA DURO films. The results of the measurements are given. The FORTE films can be used in the 50 mr to 1500 mr region. There are 5 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Budapesti Közegészségügyi és Járványügyi Allomás  
Izotóp Laboratóriuma (National Health and Epidemic  
Station Isotope Laboratory, Budapest)

Card 2/2

ZSEBOK, Zoltan, dr; VODROS, Daniel

Practical value of gamma spectra. Magy. radiol. 15 no.1:34-42 Jan '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Orvos-Radiologiai Kutat~~o~~sportjanak  
kozlemenye.

(RADIOMETRY)

(RADIOISOTOPES)

HUNGARY

YODROS, Daniel, GYENGE, Gyorgy; Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Medical-Radiological Research Group (A MTA -- Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia -- Orvos-Radiologiai Kutatocsoportja) (chief: ZSEBOK, Zoltan, Dr).

"A Detector for the Testing of Large-Surface Contaminations."

Budapest, Magyar Radiologia, Vol XV, No 4, Aug 1963, pages 247-249.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] A very sensitive apparatus has been constructed by the authors for the protection of employees working with open sources of radiation. The detector is also suitable for the detection of  $\beta$  and  $\alpha$  radiation. Contamination by isotopes of the body, clothing or of the instruments can be checked at any time and radiation injury can thus be prevented. 1 Western, 3 Hungarian references.

HUNGARY

VODROS, Daniel; Medical Radiological Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Orvosradiologiai Kutatocsoportja).

"Activity Measurements on the Basis of Gamma Spectrum."

Budapest, Magyar Radiologia, Vol XV, No 2, Apr 63, pages 106-109.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] A simple method for activity measurements is described. By means of this method, activities between 50-0.005 micro-curie are easily determined with instruments available in most laboratories. To facilitate the right selection of parameters, the shape of the photo-peak has been determined by the author as a function of the high voltage, the amplification and the channel width. Suggestions for their optimal synchronization are given by the author. 3 Western, 2 Hungarian references.

1/1

VODROS, Daniel

Gamma-ray spectrum analysis by scintillation spectrometers.  
Magy fiz folyoir 12 no.1:73-79 '64.

VODROS, D.; GYENGE, Gy; MIKLOS, K.

Low-back counting device for the measuring of radioactive substances. Orv. hetil. 106 no.50:2380-2381 12 D ' 65.

1. M.T.A. Orvosradiologiai Kutató Csoport (vezető: Zsibok, Zoltán, dr.).

L 44636-66 T IJP(c)  
 ACC NR: AP6033122 SOURCE CODE: HU/0012/65/013/010/0314/0317  
 AUTHOR: Vodros, Daniel--Vedresh, D. 41  
 ORG: Research Group for Medical Radiology, MTA (MTA Orvosradiologiai Kutató Csoport) B  
 TITLE: Characteristics of self-extinguishing Geiger-Muller counting tubes 19  
 SOURCE: Mérés es automatika, v. 13, no. 10, 1965, 314-317  
 TOPIC TAGS: radiation detector, geiger counter, electron tube  
 ABSTRACT: For the assembling of a multiple radiation detector it was necessary to determine the characteristics of 21 Geiger-Muller counting tubes. The results were presented and discussed to indicate the ranges of characteristics (such as, starting voltage, plateau angle and length, sensitivity, dead-time, directional sensitivity effects, etc.) encountered in such tubes of similar nominal values. The methods employed in the measurements were described and it was noted that some characteristics can be described by limit values only. Generally, the sensitivity of cylindrical tubes is highest in the perpendicular direction to the axis and lowest in the anode extension direction. These differences are especially large in end-window tubes. The delay-time was approximately inversely proportional to the voltage differential between the electrodes. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 33,545]  
 SUB CODE: 18, 09 / SUBM DATE: 25May65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 006  
 Card 1/1 UDC: 681.2:621.387.424  
 0920 0676

HUNGARY

VODROS, Daniel, and VIRAGH, Elemer, Departmental Research Group in Medical Radiology (Orvosi radiologiai Akadémiai Tanszék Kutató Csoport) of the MTA (Director: Prof Dr Zoltan ZSEBOK).

"Measurement of Irradiation Per Unit Time Using Ionization Chambers with Vibratory Condenser"

Budapest, Magyar Radiologia, Vol 18, No 6, Dec 66; pp 357-360.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: The ionization currents produced by different gamma-radiating isotopes in ionization chambers have been measured by authors by means of an electrometer with vibratory condenser. Using ionization chambers with volume of 1, 10, 100, 2500 and 10,000 cm<sup>3</sup> and with resistance of 10<sup>9</sup>, 10<sup>10</sup> and 10<sup>11</sup> ohms, the intensity of the doses used in radiological practice may be determined with great accuracy. 3 References, all Eastern.

Radiology

HUNGARY

VODROS, Daniel, KORITSANSZKY, Denes, MIKLOS, Katalin; Academic Department of Medical Radiology, Research Group (Orvosradiologiai Akademiai Tanszeki Kutato Csoport).

"Measurement of the Sr-90 Content of Human Bone Samples."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol XIX, No 1, Jan 67, pages 79-81

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The Sr-90 contamination of 55 bones taken from humans of different ages has been measured. The samples were taken from the right tibia and femur; they were ashed and the Sr was separated by a chemical method. The measurements were carried out with a self-made, low background counting installation. The values obtained were also checked standards. According to the measurements, the Sr-90 level is in agreement with the concentrations reported in the world literature. 4 Hungarian, 7 Western references. [Manuscript received 2 Mar 66.]

1/1

HUNGARY

VODROS, D., GYENGE, Gy., MIKLOS, K.; Academic Physician-Radiological Departmental Research Group (chief: ZSEBOK, Zoltan, Dr) (Orvosradiologiai Akademiai Tanszeki Kutatocsoport).

"Simple Installation for the Measurement of Low-Energy Beta Radiation."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 108, No 7, 12 Feb 67, pages 310-311.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A low-energy installation for the measurement of  $\beta$  radiation was constructed by the authors; it can be built by others as well with relative ease. The elements of the apparatus and the supplementary parts are described. The measuring installation, which is not yet manufactured in Hungary, has been in use for 2 years and, on the basis of the results, it is considered suitable for tritium as well as  $Cl^{35}$  and  $Ca^{54}$ -labelled studies. 3 Eastern European, 2 Western references.

VODOPYANOVAA48V8

600

1. VOIOP'YANOVA, T. V.

2. USSR (600)

"Results of investigations of 125 comet orbits regarding their mutual intersection," Astron. Zhur., 17, No 6, 1940. Astronomical Institute imeni Shternberg (submitted 16 Feb 1940)

9. Report U-1518, 23 Oct 1951.

VODOP'YANOVA, T.V.

Absolute magnitudes of 1947-1948 comets. Astron.tsir. no.145:4-7 Ja '54.  
(MIRA 7:6)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra astronomii (Kiyev).  
(Comets--1947) (Comets--1948)

VODOP'YANOVA, T: ✓

Absolute magnitudes for comets in 1949-1950. Astron. tsir. no. 147:  
6-9 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Kafedra astronomii, Kievskiy gosudarstvennyy univeraitet, Kiev.  
(Comets--1949) (Comets--1950)

*VODOP'YANOVA, T.V.*

VODOP'YANOVA, T.V.

Absolute magnitudes of 1951-1952 comets. Astron. tsir. no. 150:  
2-6 Je '54. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Kafedra astronomii Kiyevskogo gosuniversiteta.  
(Comets)

VSEKHSVYATSKIY, S.K.; NAZARCHUK, G.K.; VODOP'YANOVA, T.V.

Mrkos' comet (1955b). Astron.tsir. no.162:8-9 Ag '55. (MIRA 9:5)

1. Kafedra astronomii Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta,  
Kiyev.

(Comets--1955)

VODOP'YANOVA, T.V.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
Absolute magnitude of comets (1953 and 1954). Astron.tsirk. no.169:  
3-5 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1.Kafedra astronomii Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.  
(Comets--1953) (Comets--1954)

УДОП'ЯНОВА, Т.В.  
VODOP'YANOVA, T.V.

Supplement to the general catalogue of absolute magnitudes of comets.  
Comets of 1947 to 1954 [with summary in English]. Astron. zhur. 34  
no.6:932-942 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Kafedra astronomii Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.  
(Comets)

VODOP'YANOVA, T. V.

Vodop'yanova, T. V.

"Phytocenological Classification of the Pine Forests of the Crimea."  
Moscow State Pedagogical Inst. imeni V. I. Lenin. Moscow, 1955.  
(Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

- Vodop'yanova, Ye. A.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry

E-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4255

Author : Foncmarev, F.G., Vodop'yanova, Ye.A., Red'kina, L.P.

Inst : Voronezh University

Title : Investigation of Asymmetrical Organic Alpha-Oxides. X.  
Isomerization, Hydration of Isoamyl Glycide Ether and  
Its Interaction with Diethylamine, Acetone and Methanol.

Orig Pub : Tr. Voronezhsk. un-ta, 1955, 42, No 2, 49-52

Abstract : Investigation of the properties and conversions of  
 $\text{iso-C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OCH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}$  (I). By interaction of epichloro-  
hydrin with a 6-fold excess of absolute  $\text{iso-C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH}$  in  
the presence of  $\text{PF}_3 \cdot \text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$  (II) (0.3% of  
the sum of reactants) was obtained  $\text{iso-C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OCH}_2\text{CHCHCH}_2\text{Cl}$  (III); BP 215-216°, 103-105°/14 mm,  
 $n_D^{20}$  1.4430,  $d_4^{20}$  1.0520. 0.08 mole of II are added

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USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4255

drop-wise to a heated concentrated solution of KOH (40% excess), continuously distilling off, at 10-15 mm, the I thus formed; yield of I 79%, BP 188-190°, 95-96°/20 mm,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4276,  $d_4^{20}$  0.9414. On action of powdered KOH in ether on III (2 hours with stirring) I was obtained with a yield of 80%. 0.07 mole I were passed over  $Al_2O_3$  (60% of the amount of I) at 300° and at a rate of 2-3 drops per minute, and on fractionation there were obtained 55% of unchanged I, 28% iso-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHO (IV) (BP 120-130°) and a small amount of iso-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>. IV is oxidized by a 1% solution of KMnO<sub>4</sub> to iso-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH. 6 g I, 20 ml water and 0.5 mole H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> are heated 6.5 hours at 120° and after 20 days (~20°) the mixture is distilled, yield of iso-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CHOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH (V) is 30%. Under milder conditions I undergoes no cleavage. 0.05 mole I, 0.15 mole (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH

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USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4255

and 22 ml water are heated at 100° for 3 hours, the solution is saturated with KOH and on distillation there is isolated iso-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>CHOHCH<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, yield 69.5%, BP 131-132°/8 mm, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4367, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.8923. Mixture of 0.5 mole acetone, 0.3 ml II and 0.1 mole I is allowed to stand for 24 hours at ~20°, and washed with saturated solution of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, yield of (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>COCH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>-iso)O (VI 63.3%, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4260, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.9305. On hydrolysis with 15 ml 5% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 0.5 mole VI give acetone and V, yield 38%, BP 255-260°, 149-150°/6 mm, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4412, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.9983. To 18.6 g CH<sub>3</sub>CH added 0.08 mole II and 0.1 mole I and after 2 hours (-10°) iso-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>CHOHCH<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>3</sub> is isolated, yield 47%, BP 127-129°/30 mm, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4219, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.9232.

Communication VIII see RZhKhim, 1955, 23625.

Card 3/3

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5(3)

SOV/156-59-2-25/48

AUTHORS: Ponomarev, P. G., Vodop'yanova, Ye. A.

TITLE: The Isomerization of Divinyl Oxide (Izomerizatsiya okisi divinila)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 316-317 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reaction mentioned in the title was carried out on aluminum oxide at 350°. It was found that the isomerization proceeds in two directions: vinyl acetaldehyde and methylvinyl ketone form at the ratio of 1 : 4. The formation of an excessive quantity of ketone is explained by its higher stability owing to the conjugate double bond (C=C and C=O). The total amount of the forming carbonyl compounds was determined by means of the oxime method. The separation of aldehyde and ketone was brought about by passing over of the aldehyde on wet silver oxide into the silver salt of vinyl acetic acid. The ketone was identified as semicarbazone. There are 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N.G. Chernyshevskogo (Chair of Organic Chemistry, Card 1/2 Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy)

The Isomerization of Divinyl Oxide

SOV/156-59-2-25/48

(Chair of Organic Chemistry, Voronezh State University)

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1958

Card 2/2

VODOPIYANOVA, Ye.-V.

"A Simplified Combined Method of Staining Cellular Protozoa With Hematoxilin", Med. Paraz. i Paraz. Bolez., Vol. 17, No. 3, pp 265-66, 1948.

VODOP'YANOVA, Ye. V.

"Distribution of Amebiasis in Some Rayons of Turkmenia", *Mei. Paraz. i Paraz. Zolez.*  
Vol. 17, No. 3, pp 254-61, 1948.

VODOREZ, N.

"Action differentiante des solvants sur l'activite des acides. Memoire II."  
Izmaylov, N. A.; Spustova, M. B.; Vodorez, N. (p. 598)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry  
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #7

VOLONIN, R.

N. A. IZMAILOV, Zhur Ob Khim, 1939, 9, 595-608

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,  
pp 12-13 (USSR) 15-1957-10-13545

AUTHORS: Vodorezov, G. I., Rozman, Kh. S.

TITLE: The Devonian Rocks of the Kempirsayskiy Region as Related to the Problem of the Age of the Ultrabasic Rocks of the Southern Urals (O devonskikh otlozheniyakh Kempirsayskogo rayona v svyazi s voprosom o vozraste ul'trabazitov Yuzhnogo Urala)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Materialy po geol. i poleznym iskopayemym Yuzhnogo Urala, Nr 1, Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1956, pp 16-27

ABSTRACT: Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous rocks are involved in the geological structure of the region. Numerous intrusions of ultrabasic rocks of various sizes penetrate the pre-Upper Devonian beds. The largest of these is the Kempirsayskiy ultrabasic pluton. A brief description of the Devonian rocks of the Kempirsayskiy region is given; they are most fully

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15-1957-10-13545

The Devonian Rocks of the Kempirsayskiy Region as Related to the Problem of the Age of the Ultrabasic Rocks of the Southern Urals

developed in the western part of the region. Lying unconformably on the Silurian there occur the following series, (from the base upward): 1) Shandinskaya series (Eifelian, 150 m)--conglomerates, sandstones, tuffs, and lenses of limestones with Carinata ari-maspus Eichw., Karpinskia conjugula Tschern., and Spirifer superbus Eichw.; 2) Chancharskaya series (Eifelian, 500 m)--porphyrites and albitophyres and their tuffs; 3) Aytpayskaya series (Givetian, 100 m)--conglomerates and conglomerate-breccias, with lenses of limestone, resting unconformably on lower beds and containing corals (Fascyphyllum, Grypophyllum, and Stenophyllum) and brachiopods (Atrypa desquamata var. totaensis Khod., Gypidula acutolobata Sandb., G. biplicata Schnur., and Uncinulus angularis (Phillips)); 4) YegIndinskaya series (upper Givetian-lower Frasnian, 300 m)--siltstones, siliceous shales, and local laminated bituminous shales; 5) Zilairskaya series (Frasnian and Famennian, 400 m)--sandstones and shales, and subordinate conglomeration members; and 6) Kiinskaya series (Famennian, 380 m)--siliceous bitu-

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15-1957-10-13545

The Devonian Rocks of the Kempirsayskiy Region as Related to the  
Problem of the Age of the Ultrabasic Rocks of the Southern Urals

minous rocks, with limestone in the upper part with Clymenia (Bilaclymenia, Cyrtoclymenia, and others) and trilobites (Phacops, Proetus, and others). The sedimentary and tuffaceous rocks of the Coblentzian and Eifelian are everywhere cut by small intrusions of ultrabasic rocks. Such intrusions are not found in the sedimentary and effusive rocks of the upper Givetian, Frasnian, and Famennian; these relationships support the Givetian age (probably comprising the whole upper part) of the ultrabasic intrusions of the Kempirsayskiy region. It is noted that the Khabarninskiy and Kempirsayskiy masses and the interformational intrusions in the western part of the region are of the same age and are very closely related. The rocks adjoining the masses mentioned above are Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian. The interformational intrusions, which are distributed to the west, are considered by the author to be peripheral apophyses of these masses, occurring at higher stratigraphic levels. In the eastern part of the region there occur individual ultrabasic

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The Devonian Rocks of the Kempirsayskiy Region as Related to the  
Problem of the Age of the Ultrabasic Rocks of the Southern Urals

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intrusions which are also associated with the Kempirsayskiy mass. The author considers these to be later derivatives of an already completely emplaced mass, squeezed out into the adjacent country rocks during tectonic tensions in upper Givetian and, partly, in lower Frasnian time. Objections are cited against the practice of classifying intrusions by age "bands" and it is proposed that these intrusions be differentiated by their relations to tectonic structures.

Card 4/4

I. N. Krasilova

VODOREZOV, G.I.

Magmatic activity in the Mugodzhar Mountains. *Biul.MDIP.Otd.geol.*  
35 no.4:135-136 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Mugodzhar Mountains--Magma)

VODOREZOV, G.I.; ROZMAN, Kh.S.

~~Devonian~~  
Devonian deposits of the Kempirsayskiy region in connection with  
the problem of the age of ultrabasic rocks of the Southern Urals.  
Mat.po geol i pel.iskop. IUzh.Urala no.1:16-27 '56.

(MLRA 10:3)

(Ural Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VODOREZOV, G.I.; KISELEV, L.I.

Geological position and age of alkali rocks in the Mugodzhar Hills.  
Mat.pе geol. i pel.iskop. IUzh.Urala no. 1:28-37 '56. (MIRA 10:3)

(Mugodzhar Hills--Recks, Igneous)

VODOREZOV, G.I.

Fossil reef formations and the age of surrounding sediments.  
Mat. po geol. i pol. iskop. IUzh. Urala no.2:20-30 '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Reefs)

VODOREZOV, G.I.

Notebook-card index method for field data to use in geological  
surveying. Mat. po. geol. i pol. iskop. IZh. Urala no.2:137-  
142 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Geological surveys)

VODOREZOV, G.I.; EDEL'SHTEYN, I.I.

Buryktal nickel-bearing region. Mat. po geol. i pol. iskop.  
IUzh. Urala no. 3:159-177 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

VODOREZOV, G.I.; DEMCHUK, A.I.; LAZAREV, P.V.; SKRIPIL', V.I.

Ivan Vasil'evich Lennykh; 1901-1961, obituary. Mat. po geol.  
i pol. iskop. IUzh. Urala no. 3:3-4 '62.

VODOSEVICH, A. P.

"Experiments in Changing the Work Organs of Bees by Directed Training."  
Cand Biol Sci, Khar'kov U, Khar'kov, 1954, (RZhBiol, No 8, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher  
Educational Institutions (12)  
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

VODOTYKA, Yu.T., inzh.

Practice of constructing tower headframes with multirope hoists  
in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Shakht. stroi. 7 no.10:25-26 0 '63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakhtnogo  
stroitel'stva v yuzhnykh rayonakh SSSR.

VODOV, Nikolai<sup>y</sup> Ivanovich

Fiktsiia i deistvitel'nost' v voprosie ob ustroistvie Mariinskoi sistemy. /Fiction and reality in the question of construction of Mariinsk system/. Ekonomicheskoe izdatel'noe. Sanktpeterburg, 1870. 277 p.

DLC: HE466.M2V7

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications. A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

VODOVA, MARIE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and  
Their Application, Part 3. - Food Industry.

H-28

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 48493  
Author : Marie Vodova, Vera Houbova, Jiri Fragner.  
Inst : -  
Title : Upon the Contents of Inositchexaphosphoric Acid in  
Alimentary Products.  
Orig Pub : Prumysl potravin, 1957, 8, No 11, 599-603  
Abstract : The contents of inositchexaphosphoric acid (I) and its  
salts in grain crops, bean and olive grains was investi-  
gated by the new developed method of determination of  
bonded P. From 0.3 to 16.3% of phytin contained in a  
whole grain passes into flour when wheat is milled, and  
from 5.9 to 29.6% when rye is milled, the rest passes  
into the wastes. The destruction of I takes place under  
bread baking condition (with the exception of Graham and

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and  
Their Application, Part 3. - Food Industry.

H-28

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 48493

and Moscow breads), in consequence of which the possibility of disturbing the Ca resorption in the consumer's organism is excluded.

Card 2/2

16

VODOVA-CAPKOVA, M.

Technological process in mills and bakeries and preservation of the B-vitamin group and mineral substances in rye flour. p. 464.

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. Praha. Vol. 6, no. 2, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LS, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956.

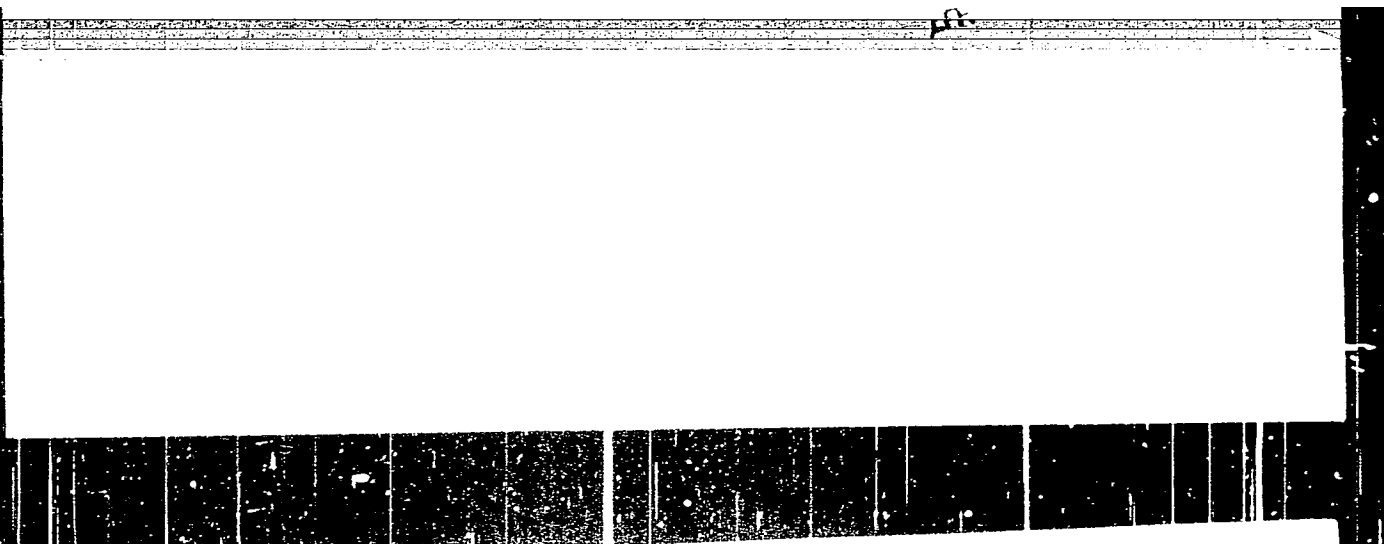
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